



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their  
ALMANAC for 1809.  
Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,  
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.  
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CL-  
CARS, warranted of the very first quality  
and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,  
Rappe do Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s  
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-  
RIES, for sale.  
December 21.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,  
THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,  
Clayed do. in boxes  
Coffee in bbls. and bags  
Old London Particular and Market Madeira  
Wine, in pipes and half pipes.  
Catalonia do. in q. casks,  
Castile Soap in boxes,  
A few tons of Logwood,  
FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has re-  
ceived a supply of excellent red Clover  
Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate  
terms for cash.—Also, a few bushels of Fresh  
Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Ti-  
mothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden  
Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of  
Garden Seeds, mostly of his own sowing, from  
the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds,  
and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars;  
Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London  
made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes,  
Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-  
Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of  
Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China  
and Glass, Stone and Pottery Wares—with a  
general assortment of Groceries.

A B. A genteel person may be accom-  
modated with a Private Room and Family  
Board, on moderate terms.  
February 7. edlw 3law1w & law1stM

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,  
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE:  
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE  
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMBING WORK either  
for Ships or Buildings, done in the best  
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-  
foundry business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make GRATES handsome,  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King's  
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-  
ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-  
ed and improved by the Author.  
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.  
" We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-  
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them with at-  
tention. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-  
tion of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man  
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-  
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or discountenance those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.  
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.  
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.  
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-  
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-  
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-  
dia.  
October 20.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

DIANA,

300 tons burthen, or 470 hogs-  
heads tobacco.—For particulars

apply to

John and Thomas Vowell.

OR

Joseph Dean.

March 4.

3law2w

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens,

Price One Dollar—

Just received by ROBERT GRAY.

ALSO,

A general assortment of  
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,

AND  
Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic  
Detergent.

March 17.

SALT.

3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suit-  
able for the fishery, and laying convenient  
for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms,  
by

John G. Ladd,

March 17.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Alex-  
ander Henderson, jun. executed to Henderson,  
Fergusson and Gibson, will be sold, on the  
first Monday in April next, before the Court-  
House door in the town of Dumfries, the pro-  
perty therein specified. The terms of sale  
will be made known on the day of sale.

Daniel Carmichael, Agent,

For Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson.  
March 17. dts.

I wish to take a YOUNG  
MAN of respectable connections and can come  
well recommended, to learn the Druggists'  
business.

March 16

3t

FOR SALE,

A quantity of nice well cured BACON.

Apply to

Jacob Heineman,

West End

March 14

6t

Carpenters, Laborers and Timber

WANTED at the Washington bridge.  
Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nott-  
age at the bridge.

March 13.

10t

The Public are hereby  
informed that the subscriber and his son Doc-  
tor Archibald B. Dick, are henceforward con-  
ducted in the exercise of their profession.—  
Applications intended for either, to be made  
at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elysha C. Dick.

February 27.

TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and  
Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity,  
that he has opened SCHOOL in that com-  
modious room on King street, opposite the  
Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as  
a school room by Mr. Wilbur) where he will  
teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-  
keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on mo-  
derate terms, flattering himself, that by assid-  
uous attention to the improvement of his  
Pupils, he may merit a share of public patro-  
nage.

Abraham Walker.

March 10

d1m

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and  
its vicinity that they have commenced the  
above business, and from their practical  
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-  
tronage from a generous public. They pledge  
themselves to execute such orders as they  
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.  
They will furnish materials measured in the  
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may  
suit their employers. Where they are re-  
quested to furnish materials they will be of  
the first quality.

February 17.

d3m

In consequence of the bad-  
ness of the weather the sale of  
the following vessels, adver-  
tised for yesterday, was put  
off till Saturday next, 12  
o'clock when the sale will  
positively take place.

MARCH 16.

FOR SALE,

One half of the ship

THOMIRIS,

Burthen 240 tons, or 360 hogs-  
heads tobacco.

One third of the ship

COMMERCE,

Burthen 217 tons, or 330 hds.  
tobacco.

1000 bushels of SALT, on board the ship  
Commerce.

23 shares Potomac Bank Stock.

25 do Marine Insurance Stock.

If the vessels are not sold at private sale  
before the 15th, they will be sold at auction  
at 12 o'clock, on that day, at Irwin's wharf.

The terms will be liberal, and made known  
at the sale.

James Keith, jun.

Phineas Janney.

March 8.

dts

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship

HERO,

Thomas Cole, Master;

Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels  
burthen, in complete order and ready to re-  
ceive a cargo. Apply to

Thomas Cole.

March 15

d

For Gottenburg,

The substantial and fast-sailing

CENTURY.

O. P. Finley, master;

Will commence loading next week, the prin-  
cipal part of her cargo being already engaged.  
For freight of 100 hogsheads tobacco and a  
few tierces of rice. Apply on board, or to

Phineas Janney.

3d mo. 11th.

d7t

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM AND JOHN,

THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Master;

Burthen, 247 Tons.

AND

SHIP

GEORGE;

PETER WALKER, mast.

Burthen 220 Tons.

Both ships sail well, and are in order to re-  
ceive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.

Earthen Ware in crates.

Madeira Wine in quarter casks.

Whiting in hogsheads.

March 7.

FOR FREIGHT,

The substantial and fast-sailing

SHIP

AURORA,

ISAAC RAND, Master;

Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 2500  
barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready  
to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon  
as permission can be obtained, having her  
crew on board. Apply to

Lawrafon and Fowle,

Who have for sale, afloat,

2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the  
fisheries.

Also, just landed,

75 tierces fresh Rice,

200 boxes Mould Candles,

50 do. Spermaceti do.

30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,

100 reams Wrapping Paper,

50 do. Writing do.

100 boxes No. 1 and 3 Chocolate,

10 do. Windsor Soap,

6 casks Sperm Oil,

30 casks Malaga Wine,

100 bolts Ravens Duck,

1 bale Hops,

Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay  
Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole  
Leather, 10 packages men & women's course  
and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar,  
Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks  
Lime.

March 2.



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
**COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

**COPY OF A PAMPHLET**

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE  
**BOSTON CENTINEL.**

**SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS.**  
[CONCLUDED.]

"But it is not even certain, what Great Britain would herself finally say to such a partial suspension of the embargo. She would doubtless at first approve of it. But her ultimate course (especially if war between France and the United States, were not the immediate consequence, or if the measure were eventually less beneficial to herself, than might be supposed at the outset,) ought not to be trusted. That she should approve at first, is hardly to be questioned, and the considerations upon which she would do so, are precisely those which should dissuade us from it. Some of these are—the aid it would afford to her allies as well as to her own troops co-operating with them, and its consequent tendency to destroy every thing like system in our conduct—its tendency to embroil us with France, its tendency to induce us by overstocking a limited market, to make our commodities of no value—to dissipate our capital—to ruin our merchants without benefiting our agriculture—to destroy our infant manufactures without benefiting our commerce—its tendency to habituate us to a travelled trade, and to fit us for acquiescence in a maritime despotism. But there are other reasons—our trade with Spain and Portugal, while it lasted, would be a circuitous one with Great-Britain and her colonies, for their benefit. Our productions would be carried in the first instance to Spain and Portugal, would be bought there for British account, and would find their way to the W. Indies or enter here, as British convenience might require, and thus in effect, the embargo would be continued as to France, and we professed to continue it as to both. And if any profits should arise from the *sordid traffic* they would become a fund, to enable us to import into the United States directly or indirectly the manufactures of Great Britain, and thus relieve her in another way, while her orders would prevent us from receiving the commodities of her enemy. *It would be far better openly to take off the embargo as to Great-Britain, than while affecting to continue it as to that power, to do what must rescue her completely (and that too without advantage to ourselves) from the pressure of it, at the same time that it would promote her views against France, in Portugal & Spain.*

As to withdrawing the embargo as to G. Britain, as well as Spain and Portugal, while the British orders are unrevoked, the objections to that course are just as strong now as they were four months ago. The change in Spain and Portugal (if it were even likely to last) cannot touch the principle of the embargo, as regards G. Britain, who reasserts her orders of November, in the very explanations of the 4th July, under which we must trade with those countries, if we trade with them at all. If we include Great Britain in the suspension, and exclude France, we do now what we have declined to do before, for the sake of a delusive commerce, which may perish before it can be enjoyed, and cannot in any event be enjoyed with credit, with advantage, or even with safety. We take part at once with Great Britain against France, at a time the least suited that could be imagined to such a determination, at a time when it might be said we were emboldened by French reverses, to do what before we could not resolve upon, or even tempted by a prospect of a scanty profit, exaggerated by our cupidity and impatience to forget what was due to consistency, to character and permanent prosperity. We sanction too the maritime pretensions, which insult and injure us; we throw ourselves bound hand and foot upon the generosity of a government that has hitherto refused us justice, and all this when the affair of the Chesapeake, and a host of other wrongs are unaddressed, and when Great Britain has just rejected an overture which she must have accepted with eagerness if her views were not such as it became us to suspect and guard against. To repeal the embargo altogether would be

preferable to either of the other courses, but would notwithstanding be so fatal to us in all respects, that we should long feel the wound it would inflict, unless indeed some other expedient, as strong at least and as efficacious in all its bearings, can (as I fear it cannot) be substituted in its place. War would seem to be the unavoidable result of such a step. If our commerce should not flourish in consequence of this measure, nothing would be gained by it but dishonor. And how it could be carried on to any valuable purpose it would be difficult to shew. If our commerce should flourish in spite of French and British edicts, and the miserable state of the world in spite of war with France, if that should happen, it would, I doubt not, be assailed in some other form. The spirit of monopoly has seized the people and government of this country. We shall not under any circumstances be tolerated as rivals in navigation and trade—it is in vain to hope that Great Britain will voluntarily foster the naval means of the U. States. All her prejudices—all her calculations are against it. Even as allies we should be subjects of jealousy. It would be endless to enumerate in detail the evils which would cling to us in this new career of vassalage and meanness, and tedious to pursue our backward course to the extinction of that very trade to which he had sacrificed every thing else.

"On the other hand, if we persevere we must gain our purpose at last.

"By complying with the little policy of the moment, we shall be lost—by a great & systematic adherence to principle, we shall find the end to our difficulties. The embargo and the loss of our trade are deeply felt here, and will be felt with more severity every day. *The wheat harvest is like to be alarmingly short, and the states of the continent will augment the evil.* The discontents among their manufacturers are only quieted for the moment by temporary causes. Cotton is rising and soon will be scarce. Unfavorable events on the Continent will subdue the temper unfriendly to wisdom and justice, which now prevails here. But above all, the world will, I trust, be convinced that our firmness is not to be shaken. Our measures have not been without effect. They have not been *divisive*, because we have not been thought capable of persevering in self denial, if that can be called self denial, which is no more than prudent abstention from destruction and dissipation.

"I ought to mention that I have been told by a most respectable American merchant here, that large quantities of such woolen cloths as are prohibited by our non-importation act, have been and continue to be sent to Canada, with the view of being smuggled into the U. S.

"I need not tell you that I am induced to trouble you with my hasty reflections, because I think you stand in need of them. I give them merely because I believe that you are entitled to know the impressions which a public servant on this side of the water receives from a view of our situation. I have the honor to be, with the sincerest attachment and respect, dear sir, your ob't. serv't.

(Signed)

**WILLIAM PINKNEY.**

"This strange measure equally efficacious is the present Non-Intercourse, proposed by Mr. Giles. We see how exactly the advice of this supple minister has been followed. We refused to aid Spain and Portugal by taking off the embargo as to them, and we now adopt his recommendation of a strong substitute."

"That the public may judge of Mr. Pinkney's correctness and prejudices, we would observe that flour or wheat, does not exceed its average price in time of war in Great Britain. The truth is, this letter, if not written here and sent out to be signed by Mr. Pinkney, was designed to forward the views of the President, as to keeping on the embargo.

**REFLECTIONS**

*On the foregoing interesting state papers.*

The importance and interest of the foregoing documents are too obvious to require very elaborate remarks; but it may be useful to state briefly the inferences which irresistibly present themselves upon reading them.

The first idea, which we cannot keep back even with the most charitable feelings, is the unparalleled duplicity and hypocrisy manifested by our government in pretending to give the people the true state of their diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations, while facts vastly more important than any heretofore published, were knowingly suppressed.

"This duplicity is enhanced beyond belief, by the knowledge, that while the government pretended to give some documents as professed extracts, and others as *whole and entire letters*, these latter were in fact

as mutilated as the former, and we are now enabled to give the public whole pages which are to be inserted in letters heretofore published as perfectly complete.

2dly. That while the government have been passing resolutions, and adopting or rather proposing measures leading to war, while they have called upon the people to support them in these most serious measures, and while they have deluded a small part of the citizens into expressions of approbation, and into declarations that both the belligerents have given us equal cause of complaint, it turns out that the most interesting facts, the most insulting and injurious conduct of the Emperor of France, have been suppressed, and the most pacific expressions & friendly explanations of Great Britain have been withheld—with what views let the public decide.

3dly. That gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, advised, and long ago expected measures of resistance and hostility to France—that he declared, that we were considered a *wordy and windy* nation, which did not dare proceed beyond resolutions, and that our embargo was wholly ineffectual as to its objects.

Lastly. It is apparent, that if our people have been so roused, so convinced of the partiality and hypocrisy of the administration in consequence of the glimmering of light which was permitted to escape through the mutilated dispatches, thro' the speeches of our patriotic members of congress, and the commentaries upon the public documents heretofore given to the public, their indignation could hardly have been restrained, if this whole irresistible torrent of light had been at once darted forth upon their astonished and affrighted minds.

In addition to the evidence thus reluctantly extorted and finally obtained without the consent of the administration, of their devotion to France, the whole correspondence proves beyond a question, that Mr. Armstrong was never in the confidence of Mr. Jefferson—that he never entered into his views, and that the real intercourse has been carried on either through Monsieur Turreau, or some private confidential agent. The sending out Mr. Coles, the President's private secretary, is very strong corroborative evidence of what the documents themselves would lead us almost necessarily to presume.

One single reflection will occur to every unthinking and considerate man, that if our exertions to resist the corrupt and destructive course of administration were heretofore thought necessary, the present documents prove them to be doubly important. If those exertions have been heretofore crowned with signal success, we ought not to doubt that our reward will in future be no less abundant or satisfactory.

*From the North American.*

**FREEDOM OF THE SEAS  
AND  
NON INTERCOURSE.**

We yesterday made some comments upon the non-intercourse law, which is to go into effect after to-morrow, to show its unjust operation, as expounded by the treasury. Other considerations might be added, to evince its singular tendency. Not the least remarkable is, that in the disputes with Europe, in which we are now involved, concerning the liberty of navigating the ocean, our last measure is one of the most arbitrary control upon foreigners. Whilst we are contending against blockades and the rule of 1756, we presume to oblige Danes, Swedes, Spaniards and Portuguese, to give bond in four times the value of vessel and cargo, not to avail themselves of their rights and of the freedom of navigation, by freely going to their allies and friends, with whom they have interesting connections of trade, interest and obligation. What right have we to issue our edicts to shape the commercial or other operations of foreign nations in amity with us? Is not this the very complaint we have made against Great-Britain?

The utmost we can pretend to, is a right to withhold our produce from them, unless they will take it upon our own terms; that is, on condition of not carrying it to England or France. This might not be complained of. Yet such an arrangement is bottomed on the most ineffable folly. Who does not know, that it is in effect burthening our productions with the expenses of a circuitous carriage, whilst it will not deprive any body of them, who may want them for consumption, and least of all the British, to whom the seas are every where open.

What end can be answered by meddling with the property of foreigners, with whom we do not mean to quarrel, by inhibiting its free return home, or its transportation to any port in the world, where the caprice of

the interest of the owner may prefer to be carried? It may be questioned, with great propriety, whether so odious a construction ought to be put upon the apparent letter of the law? For though Congress may issue reprisals against all the world, if they please, they cannot be supposed to have meant it in the present case. A construction, therefore, against their intention, and affecting materially the clearest rights of foreign nations, ought to be avoided. We see no difficulty in confining the operation of the provision, which requires quadruple security from foreigners, to such as carry away a cargo obtained in the United States. There can be no room to suppose, that this was not the genuine object of the law; for any other would be absurd and faithless to the rest of the world. An act of Congress never should be understood to deprive strangers of their property, by imposing impracticable restraints upon them, of it, without a fault in its owners, and without subserving any view of domestic or national policy. If the sequestration of foreign property, merely because it be such, (for in effect the law acts as a sequestration) can answer any American purpose, we must own ourselves to be mistaken in supposing, that the Treasury construction is irreconcilable with reason.

Another powerful argument against the soundness of that construction, is its effect upon France and England. It was the clear sense of the Legislature, that no system of counteraction beyond a non-intercourse should be adopted. This position is supported by the various modes in which the trial was made upon their inclination for measures of war as well as for those leading to it. The question of issuing letters of marque, was more than once explicitly decided in favor of peace. We may, therefore safely pronounce that to be a forced construction, however apparently countenanced by the letter, which gives it a warlike character infinitely beyond the measure of non-intercourse. By the directions of the secretary of the treasury, the vessels of Great-Britain and France are not to be permitted to return to their own dominions, nor to leave our ports without giving quadruple security that they will not. The evident result of this is, that they will be detained here. The number now in the U. States is large, and most of those in the southern states, where they are most numerous, will be taken by surprise, and not be able to escape before Thursday. Whilst this general detention may excite to alter the state of our foreign relations, may be the subject of apprehension, at any rate, no oblique construction, manifestly at variance with the scope and intention of the non-intercourse act, ought to be tolerated. For the sake of peace, and that any endeavors of the new president to negotiate upon our foreign differences may not be impeded or frustrated like those of his predecessor, by being preceded by a cumulating acts of an irritating quality, we should hope, that the construction contained in the circular will be rectified. If it is not, the expectation of the causes of differences with Great-Britain, being removed will be slender indeed. The non-intercourse of itself may prove an insuperable bar to an accommodation; but what resource is left for hope, when to a general non-intercourse is added a virtual detention of British shipping to a large amount?

But if the phraseology of the act of congress be scrupulously examined, we shall probably find, that even the letter of the law does not warrant the construction. The 12 and 13 sections are those which are most material. The former partially repeals the embargo laws, as far as respects the departure of American vessels and the exportation of both foreign and domestic merchandise. They are not repealed as respects foreign vessels, because these were never subject to their operation. Hence this section may be considered as permitting the departure of both American and foreign vessels, with both American and foreign productions. The 13th section requires bond to be given by the former description of vessels in double the value of "vessel and cargo," and by the latter in quadruple value, not of the vessel only, but of the cargo also—not to leave the port without a clearance, nor to trade, directly or indirectly, with interdicted countries; and generally to observe the embargo laws. This bond is to be cancelled on producing a certificate of the cargo being loaded at a lawful place. But let me ask how the bond is to be cancelled, if the foreign vessel has no cargo at all? When in such case is the bond to be put in suit, and what will be an admissible defence? This security, it must be confessed, plainly relates to a foreign vessel carrying away a purchased cargo, and has no concern with a vessel in ballast, or with one carrying away the cargo she brought into the United States. The latter are to be free

to depart without giving bond. The former are to be detained. The change as to them; but the exportation of goods from the United States, and the non-intercourse, are almost unattainable bonds of things the law contemplates; leaving every thing in a state of confusion. If this be not the intention of the act, words in language to which no officer can venture. It will be perceived that it turns another position which excludes foreign vessels from the interdicted trade. When this interdiction is vain to attempt to discover the text of the act. It counts not foreign vessels, more from exporting, but, on the 12th section, and in the 13th section, amount of security to be given in such case; cases by doubling the amount of security given by account, perhaps, of the foreigners might be present of violating the non-intercourse.

**BY THE LATEST  
NEW-YORK,**

**Capture of M**

To the politeness of a letter we are indebted for a paper containing the following capture of Martinique

*From the St. Thomas*

We have been polite following extract of a letter together with the proceedings the commander in chief

*Cassa Navire Bay, Martinique*

1809  
"Our operations go on. Fortress of Pigeon Island, very heavy bombardment were killed and 11 wounded 126 men taken prisoner are all this morning engaged, to land the mortar operation on fort Desforce in the two last militia, who have suffered we have not correctly allowed that they have in wounded, and upwards have only 1500 men in but one; they cannot General Beckwith and heights of Mount Sur land we expect here they will not be summoned. Villaret has ordered to their homes, in following

**PROCLAMATION**

By their excellencies Beckwith, and Rear Admiral Cochrane, knight of the Bath, commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces of his Britannic Majesty's Colonists and Inhabitants

His majesty yields circumstances, return which governed France. His majesty, declares the happiness which created among you, created by your new unfortunate situation. War, or rather, disorder, have reduced at the term of famine will or your prosperity ancient laws shall be the government property, which rule flag, shall be re-established. It is with these in has confided to us dable land and sea Martinique, and a referring colony—about the inseparable protecting government. In consequence positions, we invite humanity, to submit to the forces of fail to punish the distance.



to depart without giving any security, as they were before. The present law makes no change as to them; but in permitting the exportation of goods from the U. States, in derogation of the embargo, prescribes a security that the exportation shall not interfere with the non-intercourse by requiring an almost unattainable bond. For the new state of things the law contains a new provision; leaving every thing else upon the old footing. If this be not the sound interpretation of the act, words have not a plain meaning, and congress have expressed themselves in language to which none but an experienced officer can venture to prefix the word "security". It will be perceived that this construction returns another position of the treasury, which excludes foreign vessels from the carriage of merchandise from the U. States. Whence this interdiction was deduced, it is in vain to attempt to discover by sifting the text of the act. It contains no prohibition of foreign vessels, more than American, of exporting, but, on the contrary, allows by the 12th section exportation generally, and in the 13th section prescribes the amount of security to be given by foreign vessels in such case; contrasting the two cases by doubling the amount compared with the security given by an American, on account, perhaps, of the greater temptation foreigners might be presumed to lie under, in violating the non-intercourse principle.

## BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

### Capture of Martinique.

To the politeness of a merchant of this city we are indebted for a file of St. Croix papers containing the following particulars of the capture of Martinique.

From the St. Thomas Gazette, Feb. 4.

We have been politely obliged with the following extract of a letter from Martinique together with the proclamation issued by the commander in chief:

Cassa Navire Bay, Martinique, 5th of Feb. 1809.

"Our operations go on swimmingly. The fortress of Pigeon Island surrendered yesterday morning at sunrise, after sustaining a very heavy bombardment; five of the enemy were killed and 11 wounded; 4 officers and 126 men taken prisoners, and our shipping are all this morning come into this anchorage, to land the mortars and artillery for the operation on fort Dessaix. The enemy's force in the two last actions were one half militia, who have suffered severely. Altho' we have not correctly ascertained it, they allow that they have in hospital 340 regulars wounded, and upwards of 100 militia. They have only 1500 men in the fort, and as we have possession of the whole of the redoubts but one; they cannot stand our fire long. General Beckwith and his army are on the heights of Mount Surrurier. General Maitland we expect here this evening. St Pierre's will not be summoned until Dessaix surrenders. Villaret has ordered all the militia to their homes, in consequence of the following

### PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies lieutenant gen. George Beckwith, and rear ad. the hon. Alexander Cochrane, knight of the order of the Bath, commanders of the land and sea forces of his Britannic majesty, in the Windward Islands, &c. &c. &c.

Colonists and Inhabitants of Martinique!

His majesty yielding to imperious circumstances, returned you to the power which governed France.

His majesty, deceived in the hope, that the happiness which his government had created among you, would have been cultivated by your new masters, groaned at the unfortunate situation in which the events of war, or rather, the want of respect due to

settlement, have reduced your colony.

at the term of your misfortunes is arrived—famine will disappear—the sources of your prosperity will be renewed—your ancient laws shall be restored to you, and the government protector of person and property, which ruled you under the British flag, shall be re-established in the colony.

It is with these intentions that his majesty has confided to us the command of a formidable land and sea armament, to retake Martinique, and to create again in the suffering colony—abundance and tranquility—the inseparable companions of a just and protecting government.

In consequence of these benevolent dispositions, we invite you in the name of humanity, to submit yourselves immediately to the forces of his majesty, who will not fail to punish the temerity of a fruitless resistance.

We order all civil and military commissioners to immediately divest themselves of their functions.

To every inhabitant of whatsoever class or condition he may be, to retire peaceably to his dwelling, and there to maintain order.

We declare that every colonist or inhabitant who shall be taken in arms, shall be treated as a prisoner of war.

That every free colored man shall be transported, and that every slave taken in like manner, shall be subject to be tried by a military tribunal.

Ministers of Divine worship!—Your religion will be protected, and the properties and rights of the church will be respected.

Given at head-quarters, this 30th day of Jan. 1809.

GEORGE BECKWITH.  
ALEX. COCHRANE.

By order of their excellencies,  
WM. H. WILBY, } Secretaries.  
JOHN S. TRACEY, }

## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

**THE WAR IN SPAIN.**—The enemies of Spain and of liberty, the adorners of Napoleon and of despotism, are in raptures at the French fanfare which was issued, "Extra, from the office of the Baltimore American, March 8, 3 P. M." announcing the capitulation of the Spanish Junta, and their treacherous delivery of the English arms (a mighty easy task, no doubt!) into the hands of the Emperor of the Gauls, Italians, (and now of the) Iberians and Lusitanians. How cold-blooded, how dastardly, how despicable, and yet how admirably characteristic of the present spirit of democracy in our degraded country, is the following comment upon this most miserable fabrication, conceived and expressed in the exact spirit of the little episodes in the Imperial bulletins—"The cause of the Spanish priests and their English auxiliaries appears to be now decided." Aye, the cause of the priests! The French republicans, to be sure, fight for no such cause. They are fighting for the freedom of the seas, as Mr. Smith and Mr. Deane of congress have said, over and over again. To what a deep in the lowest depth of human degradation, have our patent republicans, of the Bonaparte school, at last descended!

It is surprising that any man of sense should listen to this idle ramble. Believers on both sides, and on all sides, are invariably deceived by these roundabout reports. The sixteenth bulletin is certainly the latest piece of intelligence upon which any dependence can be placed. The statements in the French bulletins are extremely partial and exaggerated, but we can always discover one thing from the perusal of them, and that is, the actual position of the French armies. We cannot tell what they have done but we can tell where they are. We know not exactly how many battles or skirmishes have been fought, nor do we know how the field has been contested, or what has been the loss on each or either side, but we cannot fail to know which army is advancing and which retreating. We may give the French Emperor credit for this at least, on the score of veracity, that he always tells us what posts and places he occupies; he does not date from Eylau when at Osterode, nor from Madrid when at Valladolid. It is certain that Madrid surrendered early in December, and we agree with the editor of the London times, that "the reverses in Spain are of a most melancholy nature." They are just such, however, as were to be expected in the common course of things. We have uniformly said that the Spanish people are not to be conquered, and we say so still, presuming, as we do, and even these "reverses" afford new evidence of the consolatory fact, that they are true to themselves. But it has never been a part of our calculations that Bonaparte would not occupy the capital, or, indeed, that he would not march to any point whatever in the champaign parts of the kingdom, to which he might think proper to bend a large army of his veterans. For many years the Prince of Peace (impiously so called) has been the ruler of Spain, and at the same time the agent and the tool of France; under his "wild misrule" the spirit and character of the country were in a state of constant and rapid deterioration, and its resources continually exhausted, to satiate the boundless appetites of an unprincipled individual, and to replenish the sinking revenues of France. The immense territory of Louisiana, furnished, through the instrumentality of the United States, the sum of fifteen millions of dollars to the Imperial treasury, in consequence of a series of acts of the basest perfidy and robbery on the part of the imperial plunderer. But if

would have been a mere trifle to have robbed Spain of her colonies and treasures, if her character and her spirit had remained unimpaired. Instaling her cash Bonaparte stole trash; but in filching from her, her good name, he robbed her of that which did not enrich him, but made her poor indeed.—The infamous Godoy had well nigh converted the high minded Castilians and Andalusians into weak and worthless Cappadocians; the principles of national honor appeared to be extinct, and the tyrant of Europe seemed almost to have acquired a right to presume that the spirit of national independence was but a name. Under circumstances of this description, the recent revolution in Spain is one of the most extraordinary events in the annals of all time; it is also one of the most consolatory to the fading hopes of the friends of freedom, and one of the most honorable to the human character. And we have much more reason to be astonished at what has been done, than to be surprised that more has not been accomplished.

The war commenced under almost every possible disadvantage to the Spanish Patriots. The very elements of their political existence were in a state of disorganization. The passes of the Pyrenees the strong holds of the interior, the capital itself, were possessed by French armies of superior military strength to the whole existing regular force of Spain. What wonders then have been wrought in the fields of Baylen, and in the suburbs of Saragossa! It is impossible that laurels thus gloriously obtained, should be "vilely cast away."

It is one thing to occupy Madrid, and another to conquer Spain. Rome was taken and plundered by the Gauls, when the Roman empire was almost limited to the walls of a single city, yet Rome remained unconquered. Upon this point the records of our own revolution are conclusive. Every one knows that the conquest of New York and Philadelphia was gaining nothing towards the completion of the war. And what was to prevent the occupation of Madrid by the myrmidons of Napoleon! A concentrated overwhelming force, was certainly at liberty to approach it through a level country, and along an excellent road. The venerable count Florida Blanca, when he was attentive to improve and complete the principal road which entirely crosses Spain from Bayonne to Cadiz, passing by Madrid, "little thought what use would be made of it in his old age. As Thebes had its hundred gates, so Madrid has its hundred steeples, but has neither walls, ramparts nor ditches. At least such was its state anterior to the commencement of the present troubles, and whatever works may have been lately erected, must undoubtedly be incomplete and feeble. Like ancient Sparta has described by HOMER, it is situated in an extensive plain, surrounded by elevated mountains, and like Sparta, too, it is unfortified. It is more than probable that it was a mere matter of rodomontade in gen. Berthier to talk about "the gates of Madrid." The 14th bulletin candidly confesses that "to take Madrid by assault might be a military operation of little difficulty." Very true, Monsieur, "but to engage that great city to surrender—was really a difficult." Can we wish for stronger evidence of the disinclination of the Spanish people to submit to the power of France except at the point of the bayonet?

\* See an article upon Spain in the new Port Folio.

(Freeman's Journal.

From the United States Gazette.

### ADVICE WITH A SIMILIE FOR MR. MADISON AND THE NATION.

There liv'd of yore a famous knight,  
A man of more than mortal might,  
A burly brat to boxing bred,  
Who'd broken many Broughton's head,  
And rough or tumble, up or down,  
Would box the Devil for half a crown,  
And this great favorite of fame,  
Had Anteus for his Christian name.  
Now this our famous man of might,  
When'er he undertook to fight,  
Prepar'd himself for every round,  
By falling flat upon the ground,  
And lying at his lubber's length,  
He gained a vast increase of strength.  
To knock him down like slaughter'd cattle,  
But made him mightier in battle,  
For each embrace of parent dirt,  
Doubled his power of doing hurt;  
Alcides strangle him, 'tis true,  
As Bonaparte did Piehegre,  
Though others say, to stop his breath,  
He meanly pack'd the man to death,  
And sent him packing to eternity,  
By bug like that of French fraternity;  
Yet that was foul play, and of course  
Could not impeach our champion's force.  
Now I could wish the nation might  
Take pattern by this worthy knight,  
Lie down by way of preparation,  
Of more effective "oppugnation."

Our foes if willingly we fall  
Can't knock us down at all at all.  
Let Mr. Madison complete  
The ruin of our little fleet,  
By dry docks, and such glorious schemes,  
Revealed to Jefferson in dreams,  
Which whether come from heav'n or hell,  
Or through which gate no man can tell.  
If bony bold or Britain tough  
Canhot both "do us harm" enough,  
Let government lend a helping hand,  
And knock us down to make us stand.  
Amuse the mob with vaunting stories,  
But be both French and British Tories;  
The British orders, French decrees  
To sweep our commerce from the seas,  
Ourselves will put in execution,  
With most stupendous resolution;  
Then should our enemies insist on  
A bit of Swift's advice to Wiston,  
And after we've been kick'd and spit on  
Present his receipt for Ditton,  
We'll still be civil and so France  
The very cream of complaisance.  
A patriotic scheme this is I  
And highly worthy of

A. Quiz.

SHIP

NEWS.



### Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED, York—  
Schooner Virginia, Dawson, the Master.  
Ann, Lee, St. Mary's, do.  
CLEARED.  
Schooner Mary Ann, Davidson, Vienna—  
Andrew Schofield.  
Brig Mary Ann, Dawson, St. Bartholomew's,  
James Patton, & Marsteller & Young.

## HANDSOME TEETH.

The greatest personal ornament of the human physiognomy.

R. C. SKINNER, Surgeon Dentist of New York, respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, that having concerns that require his continuance near the seat of government 7 or 8 days, proposes to attend to his professional business in this city until the 21st inst. Those ladies and gentlemen who have unfortunately lost their Front Teeth, have therefore a favorable opportunity of having them replaced in a very superior style, warranted to retain a perfect natural colour, not distinguishable by strict examination from those of the natural growth, and in most cases without the least pain. Those persons likewise whose teeth are partially decayed, or are encrusted with that contaminating, destructive substance the Tartar, may have the decay arrested and the Tartar judiciously removed, and the teeth thereby preserved during life. Therefore if a regular apprenticeship, and long study in the city of London improved by 20 years extensive practice in New York, and aided by the recommendations of the most exalted characters in that state, can entitle him to confidence, he will be sure to receive, and endeavor justly to merit the patronage he may be honoured with. Dr. Skinner may be consulted any hour at Mr. Milbourne's sign of the Golden Ball, Union-street. Ladies will be attended at their own houses if desired.

March 9.

dit.

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.



## Black River Lottery.

NO. 2.

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of New York, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

### MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRISON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

### SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
3	1,000	3,000
11	500	5,500
40	200	8,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
400	20	8,000
10,300	10	103,000

11,014 Prizes. 231,000  
21,986 Blanks.

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to \$1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street.

## A NEW WORK,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book-

STORE, King-street Alexandria,  
The private life of WASHINGTON,  
With a great number of original anecdotes,  
By M. L. WEEMS.

Ci-devant Rector of Mount Vernon Parish, and, for fifteen years, the intimate of the grey-haired veterans of the last century, who were the neighbors and companions of Washington.

Criticism by Judge Brackenridge, dated CARLISLE, Jan. 19th, 1809.

Dear Sir, I have read and read again your publication, the life of Washington; and you will not understand me as acknowledging it to be without defects, when I take notice only of its excellencies. These indeed are very great. You have combined, with great felicity, the useful and the pleasant: historical information and amusing anecdote. You have drawn from both urns, of tears and mirth. With a sudden transition we have the pathetic and the comic, and both irresistible. Your style is always perspicuous, and occasionally noble; in flights of imagery and richness of expression, rising to the sublime. But the great richness of your book is, the morality of the sentiment. I do not know a better to be put into the hands of young persons to raise the mind to political and moral virtue. It ought to be introduced into all schools; and to be in every family. With regard to biographical merit, the delineation is such as to give a view of character, not on a parade day, but as independent of command or station. This is the painting which interests. It is that alone which makes a likeness; for a mere outline, wanting the expression, gives no physiognomy.

I am, with much esteem, your's,  
H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Liberal allowance to school-masters and country merchants.

## A NEW WORK.

### THE DROWN'D WIFE.

A faithful history of the beautiful Miss Polly Middleton, who after bestowing herself, with a fortune of 4000 dollars on a young husband, Mr. Edward Finley, was drown'd by him in the eighth week after marriage. With a number of very interesting incidents, and a fine Likeness of that unfortunate Lady.

By M. L. WEEMS,

Who was on the spot where Mr. Findley was executed, at Edgfield Court-house, South Carolina, April 27, 1804.

Upwards of 9000 copies of this extraordinary pamphlet were printed in Philadelphia in 18 weeks.

The 5th edition—Price 25 cents. Liberal allowance made to School-masters and country merchants.

Criticism on this work by that celebrated American Historian, Dr. David Ramsay, S. C. dated, Charleston, May 16, 1807.

"No man can read this pamphlet, without having his risible faculties often excited—no man can read it without having both his horror of vice and respect for virtue increased. The writer has the art of blending instruction with amusement. While he keeps his readers in high good humour by the frolicsomeness of his manner, he is inculcating upon them important moral and religious truths, conducive to their present and future happiness."

DAVID RAMSAY.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

### RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

2aw

### FAXON, METCALF & CO.

#### OFFER FOR SALE,

6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
200 boxes Mould Candles,  
50 ditto Dipt ditto,  
50 ditto Brown Soap,  
100 half boxes Brown Soap,  
30 boxes No. 3 Chocolate,  
20 barrels Boston Beef,  
5 half barrels Boston Bay Mackarell,  
10 pipes Hollands' Gin,  
4 pipes 4th proof French Brandy,  
2 ditto 1st ditto ditto,  
1000 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,  
4000 weight Sheathing ditto,  
200 nests Hingham Boxes,  
And a general assortment SHOES as usual.

March 9.

co2w

### Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

March 1.

John G. Ladd.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the Coffee-house, in Alexandria—

### LOTS No. 2 and 4, of that

part of the Abingdon estate lately the property of Robert Alexander.—These Lots are advantageously situated on the new turnpike road and the Potomac, about four miles from Alexandria, and nearly opposite to the city of Washington. They contain rather more than 145 acres. A credit of 90 and 120 days will be allowed on the purchaser's giving good endorsed negotiable notes.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

Of JOHN WATTS.

March 13.

co2s.

## SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords; Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

co

## FISH.

I WILL contract for the delivery of any quantity of HERRINGS during the ensuing season, not exceeding 2,000,000, at my fishery six miles below Alexandria, for six shillings per thousand.—Bacon and all kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the Alexandria prices.—In large purchases a credit will be given to suit the times.

William H. Foote.

February 28.

3taw4w

## NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning.

March 3

## Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained \$1,086  
Former gain, 21,144

Total \$22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars. Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.

Feb. 27.

## TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

## JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber,

A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.  
Womens' and girls' do. do.  
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.  
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.  
Cranberries.  
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.  
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.  
Tamarinds.  
New-England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.

March 1.

## TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13.

co

## TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich Land. From several years experience I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a Blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek, }  
Dec. 9—15. } law

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

## Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

### AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality  
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugar  
7000 lb. Green Coffee  
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted  
BB to No. 9.  
10 bales Cotton.  
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese  
40 boxes Mould Candles.  
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.  
50 lb. Nutmegs.  
casks London refined Saltpetre  
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Soulang Tea in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon Port, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and No. 1 Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Star

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia,

mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Blue

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cord,

ailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

### PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

### THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

### DICTIONARY

OF

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